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RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

Extraordinary account of the eſcape of a State Priſoner from the Baſtille.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

BESIDES my trunk, I had a large leathern portmanteau; and not queſtioning that all the clothes on our backs would be ſoaked by working in the water, we filled this portmanteau with a complete ſuit, not omitting the beſt of every article left us. Next day, as ſoon as we had dined, we fitted up our great ladder, with its flight of ſteps, and then hid it under our beds, that it might not be diſcovered by the turnkey, when he brought our ſupper. We next adjuſted our wooden ladder, then made up the reſt into ſeveral bundles, being free from the apprehenſion of any viſit, till the uſual hour of five. The two iron bars, for which we had occaſion, were pulled down, and put into their wrappers, both to prevent a noiſe, and that we might handle them more conveniently. We had provided a bottle of uſquebaugh, to keep us warm and recruit our ſtrength, ſhould we be obliged to work in the water. This proved a very neceſſary precaution; for without the aſſiſtance of that liquor, we ſhould never have been able to ſtand up to the neck in the wet for ſix hours

The critical moment now arrived. Our ſupper was ſcarcely brought, when, in ſpite of a rheumatic pain in my left arm, I ſet about climbing up the chimney, and had a hard ſtruggle to reach the top. I was almoſt ſmothered with the ſoot, not being aware that chimney-ſweepers arm their elbows and loins with defenſives, and put a ſack over their heads, to ſecure them from the duſt. My elbows and knees were accordingly flayed; the blood ſtreaming from my elbows to my hands, and from my knees down to my legs. At laſt I got to the top of the chimney, where I placed myſelf aſtride, and thence unwound a ball of packthread, to the end of which my companion had agreed to faſten the ſtrongeſt rope that held my portmanteau: By this I drew it up, and lowered it on the platform. I returned the rope, to which my companion tied the wooden ladder. I drew up, in the ſame manner, the two iron bars, and the reſt of our parcels. When I had theſe, I again let down my pack-thread to raiſe the rope ladder, drawing up the ſuperfluous length, that by the end my companion might mount the chimney with more facility than I had done; and at his ſignal I faſtened it. He aſcended with eaſe: We finiſhed drawing up the remainder, and hung the whole in ſuch a manner acroſs the chimney, that we deſcended both at once on the platform ſerving for a counterpoiſe to each other.

Two horſes would not have been able to remove all our luggage. We began with rolling up our rope ladder, which made a volume five foot high and a foot thick, and we wheeled this kind of mill-ſtone on the tower of the treaſury, which we thought moſt favourable for our deſcent. We faſtened this ladder ſecurely to a piece of cannon, and then let it gently down into the trench. In the ſame manner we faſtened our block, paſſing through it the rope 360 feet long; and when we had moved aſide all our other parcels, I tied my thigh ſecurely to the rope of the block, got on the ladder, and, in proportion as I deſcended its ſteps, my comrade let out the rope of the block; but, notwithſtanding this precaution, every time I moved, my body reſembled a kite dancing in the air, ſo that, had this happened by day light, of a thouſand perſons who might have ſeen me reeling, not one but would have given me over for loſt; yet I arrived ſafe in the trench. Immediately my companion lowered my portmanteau, the iron bars, the wooden ladder, and all our equipage, which I placed in the dry, on a little riſing above the ſurface of the water, at the foot of the tower. He next faſtened the rope of the block, at the other end, above his knee, and, when he had given me a ſignal, I performed the ſame manœuvre below, which he had done for me above, to ſuſtain me in the air, and prevent a fall. I took the farther precaution to place the laſt ſtep under my thighs, by ſitting on it, to ſpare him the diſagreeable vibration which I had experienced. He got down to me, though, during the whole, the ſentinel could not be above thirty feet from us, walking on the corridor, as it did not rain; which prevented our mounting thither, to get into the garden, according to our firſt plan. We were therefore obliged to make uſe of our iron bars: I took one of them, with the gimlet, on my ſhoulder, and my companion the other. We proceeded directly to the wall that parts the trench of the Baſtille from that of St. Anthony's Gate, between the garden and the Governour's houſe. There was in this place a ſmall trench, ſix feet wide, and about four feet deep, which wetted us up to the arm pits.

At the moment that I began with my gimlet to bore a hole between two ſtones, to inſert our levers, the Major's round paſſed us with the great lanthorn, but twelve feet at moſt over our heads. To conceal ourſelves, we ſtood up to the chin in water, and when it was gone, I ſoon made two or three ſmall holes with my gimlet; and in a ſhort time we got a large ſtone out. We then attacked a ſecond and a third ſtone The ſecond watch paſſed us, and we again ſlipped into the water up to our chin. We were obliged to perform this ceremony regularly every half hour that we were diſturbed by the watch. Before midnight we had diſplaced two wheelbarrows of ſtones; and, in a few hours, had made a breach in the wall, which is four feet and a half thick. I immediately bade d'Alegre get out, and wait for me on the other ſide; and ſhould I meet with any misfortune in fetching the portmanteau to flee at the leaſt noiſe Thanks to Heaven! I got it without any diſaſter; he drew it out, I followed, and gladly left the reſt of our baggage behind us

In the trench of St. Anthony's Gate we thought ourſelves out of danger; he held one end of my portmanteau, and I the other, taking the way to Percy. We had ſcarcely advanced fifty ſteps, when we fell into the aqueduct in the middle of that great trench, with at leaſt ſix feet of water over our heads. My companion inſtead of gaining the other ſide, for the aqueduct is not ſix feet wide, dropped the portmanteau, to hang on me. Thus dangerouſly entangled, with a jerk I made him let go his hold, clinging at the ſame moment to the oppoſite ſide, and plunging my arm in the water, drew him toward me by the hair of his head, and afterwards my portmanteau, which floated on the ſurface. We were not till now out of danger. Here ended the horrors of that dreadful night

As the trench formed a declivity, thirty paces from thence we were on dry ground. Then we embraced each other, and fell on our knees to thank God for the great mercy he had beſtowed on us, that neither of us had been daſhed to pieces in the fall, and that he had reſtored us to liberty. Our rope ladder was ſo exact, as not to be a foot too long, nor too ſhort; every part of it was ſo well diſpoſed, that not an inch was out of its place. All the cloaths on our backs were thoroughly ſoaked, but we had provided for this inconvenience by thoſe in my portmanteau, which being well covered at top with dirty linnen, and carefully packed, were not injured by a drop of water.

Our hands were galled by drawing out the ſtones to form a breach; and what may be thought ſurpriſing is, that we were leſs cold up to the neck in water, than on dry ground, when an univerſal tremor ſeized us, and we almoſt loſt the uſe of our hands. I was obliged to be my friend's valet de chambre, and he in return mine. As we mounted the ſlope, it ſtruck 4 o'clock. We took the firſt hackney coach, and went to the houſe of Mr. Silhouette, Chancellor of the Duke of Orleans; but as unluckily he was at Verſailles, we flew for refuge to the Abbey of St. Germain-des-prez.

Such is the narrative of this extraordinary eſcape. The unfortunate author proceeds to relate the various intereſting circumſtances that followed, till he was retaken and reconducted to the Baſtille. His removal to the Caſtle of Vincennes, his eſcape from thence, his recapture, and confinement in Bicetre, with his ſubſequent ſufferings, are equally intereſting to the advocates of freedom and humanity. But for theſe we muſt refer to the pamphlet itſelf Humanity muſt ſhudder at the following paragraph, in which M. de la Tude mentions the fate of his fellow ſufferer!

"Poor d'Alegre, my companion in adverſity, not able to ſtand the ſhock of ſuch rigorous treatment, became raving mad. He was ſtill living in 1777, when he had been removed to the hoſpital for lunatics at Charenton, governed by the Friars of the Order of Charity, an habitation which in all probability, they likewiſe intended for me; for they one day allowed me the barbarous privilege of ſeeing my friend plunged in thoſe dreary cells. I found him among the incurables, and at ſight of him in that horrid ſituation could not with-hold my tears. Surely this was an entertainment granted purpoſely to rack me with diſpair! I told him my name, and that it was I who had eſcaped with him from the Baſtille. But he did not recollect me.—He anſwered, "No; he was God."

"Perpetual impriſonment has been reckoned a favour to a criminal; but from my own experience, and what I have witneſſed of others, with whoſe ſufferings I have been too familiar, I will venture to affirm, that it would be a thouſand times more humane in a judge to deprive a culprit of his life by the moſt cruel tortures, than to condemn him to perpetual impriſonment. In the firſt caſe his wretched exiſtence muſt terminate in leſs than an hour; whereas in a lingering impriſonment he ſuffers every moment the pangs of a thouſand deaths."

What exquiſite refinement in cruelty! But poor De La Tude's own ſituation appears from the following extract from a memorial of M. de Comeyras: "It was on occaſion of the Dauphin's birth, when the King had appointed the commiſſion to releaſe priſoners not guilty of capital offences, that the Cardinal de Rohan, who was the Preſident, being authoriſed to ſet open the priſons, found the wretched La Tude confined ten feet under ground, clad in tatters, his beard a foot and a half long, no bed but ſtraw, nor proviſion except bread and water. He had the humanity to order him a more tolerable habitation, and to his bounty, and that of ſeveral perſons of the firſt rank, who were informed by the good Cardinal of his condition, was La Tude indebted for the alms that procured it an alevation.

"An abandoned villian, ſtained with the blackeſt crimes, would have fully atoned for them by thirty-five years impriſonment, and its attendant barbarities. How truly pitiable then is the man whoſe only fault affected not the King, in his perſon, eſtate or ſubjects; a fault without a criminal motive, excuſable on account of his youth, and which would have been ſufficiently puniſhed by ſix months impriſonment."

It muſt not be omitted here, that M. de la Tude owed his deliverance, at laſt, to Madame le Gros, a lady in the middling rank of life. The narrative of her aſtoniſhing perſeverance in her generous efforts, and of her ſufferings in conſequence, exhibits a picture of female heroiſm, and of a virtue almoſt ſuperhuman, that renders her name worthy of being tranſmitted to poſterity, with the St. Vincent de Paul's, the Howards, and other illuſtrious benefactors of mankind.

The interference, however, of the Cardinal de Rohan procured only an alleviation of his ſufferings, and it was not till the 18th of March, 1784, that the wretched De la Tude was diſcharged with a penſion of 400 livres a year. And thus he himſelf deſcribes the horrors of his captivity!

"I have languiſhed twelve thouſand one hundred and ſixty three days in the different priſons to which I have been ſucceſſively removed. From this number of days, days of which each appeared ſo long, ſtretched on ſtraw without a covering, devoured by odious reptiles, reduced to a ſcanty allowance of bread and water for ſubſiſtence, I have groaned three thouſand and ſixty ſeven in the damp infection, and gloom of dungeons; and for twelve hundred and eighteen of thoſe days, or rather thoſe endleſs nights of horror, my hands and feet have been bruiſed and torn by the vile encumbrance of fetters.

"Such a length of torments would be thought no doubt a puniſhment too exceſſive for the moſt guilty criminal: Let then my fault be compared with the boundleſs vengeance that has purſued it, and ſay, on viewing the picture, can you refuſe the tear of pity to my calamity?

THE Viſitors, and Governours, of the Univerſity of WILLIAM & MARY, are requeſted to meet in the Convocation Chamber, on the third Tueſday in January next (excluſive of other matters of the greateſt importance to the proſperity of the College) the appointment of a principal, and an aſſiſtant grammar maſter, will take place at the enſuing meeting.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, Rector.

Williamſburg, November 18, 1788.

Extract of the ſtatute entituled "A ſtatute eſtabliſhing a grammar ſchool."

Let therefore a grammar ſchool be eſtabliſhed and kept in the College.—There ſhall be two Profeſſors; the firſt of whom ſhall be ſtiled Profeſſor of Humanity, and ſhall receive a ſalary of one hundred and twenty pounds per annum, and the ſecond ſhall be ſtiled aſſiſtant Profeſſor of Humanity, ſhall receive a ſalary of eighty pounds per annum, ſhall reſide in the College, and ſhall have the benefit of the commons in College.

(A Copy)

WILLIAM RUSSELL, C C.

N. B. Gentlemen who incline to offer for either of the above Profeſſorſhips are deſired to attend the Convocation at the meeting in January next.

W. R. C. C.

THE Gentleman who received a GOLD HEADED CANE to hold for me on thurſday the 30th of October, on one of the iſlands in James river over which the bridge paſſes from this City to Manchester, is deſired to return it. And if the value of the cane is an object with him, he ſhall receive it in money.

JOHN MAYO.

RICHMOND, November 14, 1788.

GIBRALTAR, Auguſt 14.

THE Myrmidon frigate, which left Tangiers laſt night, is arrived here with the moſt unwelcome news of the Emperor of Morocco's having declared War againſt us, and ordered his cruizers to capture all Engliſh veſſels they meet with. He has ſent a large ſum of money to the Refeens (his rebellious ſubjects and our friends on the eaſtern coaſt of Tetuan) to purchaſe their friendſhip, and one of their ſmall ports for the reception of his cruizers.

PARIS, Auguſt 13.

FIRE works and illumanations are every evening preſented in the garden of the Palace-Royal, as teſtimonies of joy at Monſieur Neckar's re-entrance into adminiſtration; while, on the other hand, bonfires are nightly exhibited in the place Dauphin, for the purpoſe of burning the Archbiſhop of Sens in effigy.—The poor wretch has been regularly tried, condemned, confeſſed, and executed every evening this laſt week. The guards of Paris, called the *Guets*, have in vain endeavoured to diſperſe theſe meetings; they every night become more numerous, and oppoſition ſerves only to render them more violent.—On Friday night a regular battle was fought between the populace and the guards, in which ſeveral have been wounded and killed on both ſides, beſides ſome other idle ſpectators. It ended by the total deſtruction of the guard houſe on Point-Neuf, and four others in the neighbourhood.

LEGHORN, Auguſt 18.

LETTERS from Malta confirm the departure of the French ſquadron, which they ſay is gone to exerciſe the ſailors in maritime evolutions, though many pretend it is for the triple deſign of protecting the Levant trade, and at the ſame time to protect the iſland of Candia, and even to be ſtationed in that latitude.

STOCKHOLM, July 28.

SWEDEN has this year at ſea 80 men of war, 29 galleys, 77 xebecks, excluſive of a great number of armed ſloops; all which, with 30,000 land troops are commanded by the King, and the two Dukes his brothers.

We learn from Abo, that Lieutenant General Baron de Carpenlen died there in his 86 year; in 1717, he ſerved as enſign in the guards under Charles the 12th, at the ſiege of Frederickſhall.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Extract of a letter from liſbon, Auguſt 11.

"By an *aviſo*, arrived this day from Goa, the capital of our dominions in India, we have received freſh intelligence concerning the commotions that have lately happened in that quarter. It now appears that a conſpiracy has been formed, not only againſt the governor, but all the principal officers under him, in order to deliver up the town to Tippoo Saib; but that one of the conſpirators finding Tippoo did not make his appearance according to appointment, in his cups dropped ſome broad hints relative to the propoſed revolution. No notice of the matter was taken that night; but in the morning the fellow, wiſely apprehenſive that through his indiſcretion, the plot would be diſcovered, went of his own accord to the governor, and, having previouſly obtained a pardon for himſelf, revealed to him the whole. On this diſcovery, his excellency immediately ſent to the governor of Bombay, requeſting to know whether, critically as he was circumſtanced, he might expect the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh arms if neceſſary.

"To the ſaid meſſage the governour returned an immediate anſwer in the affirmative, with this ſtrong and ſpirited aſſurance, that he had it among his other commands from England, to withhold no ſuccours which the Portugueſe might find neceſſary for the ſecurity or protection of Goa. In conſequence of this alarmin intelligence, orders are already iſſued for 250 ſoldiers, with the like number of armed convicts to embark with all poſſible deſpatch for that important ſettlement."

Lately a banking houſe from Swanſea, forwarded by a mail coach from thence to their banking houſe in London 2000 guineas; they were packed up tightly in ſtrong brown paper Rouleaus, and incloſed in a ſmall hamper. As far as Briſtol all went ſafe, but there in ſhifting and dividing the luggage it fell to the lot of this little hamper, as it was judged too heavy for the mail coach, to be put into that part called the rumble tumble of another coach belonging to the ſame proprietors, that ſets out at the ſame time as the mail, but does not travel quite ſo faſt—When the coachman came to unload at Tatcham, he found ſome looſe guineas in the bottom of the rumble tumble, on which he immediately called Mr. Freemant, his maſter; they ſearched, and found the contents of the hamper worked out—383 guineas were all that could be gathered in the rumble tumble, the reſt were all diſtributed on the road; by this time it was night, and it was in vain to go to look for them, However a tradeſman's rider came in, and he was bragging of his good luck, for that he ſaid that he had loſt on the road, a few days before, thirty guineas out of a hole in his pocket; he had now the good fortune to pick up 29 on the ſame road; on which they were immediately challenged as the property of the banker. "What, ſaid the rider, ſhall I have the ill luck to looſe, and never have the good luck to find? Beſides, how do I know they are not the identical guineas I have loſt? There is no ſwearing to a guinea." Accordingly he kept the treaſure, and ſaid he would juſtify it in any court in the kingdom. The remainder was never ſeen or heard of, but it is ſuppoſed fell the fortunate prey of the poor Iriſh haymakers, with ſwarms of whom every part of this road at that time abounded.

On Friday was executed near Warwick, BRIAN M'MAHON. He exhorted the people young and old, to take warning by his unhappy fate, and to avoid drinking, as the love of liquor had been the occaſion of the untimely end; a propenſity that never fails, to grow ſtronger every day, unleſs reſiſted with ſtedfaſt reſolution

September 8. The Venetians have declared for the Emperor againſt the Turks.

The Venitian fleet has ſailed; their ſtation is off Malta.

Lloyd's Coffee-houſe have begun to underwrite Ruſſia and Swediſh ſhips at a war premium

Extract of a letter from Paris, Auguſt 15.

"When Mr Neckar was ſolicited laſt year to take a ſhare in the adminiſtration, he propoſed to except the office, on the condition that he ſhould have aſſurance of a diſpoſition in his Majeſty, and the Cabinet Miniſters, to preſerve a peace for a certain number of years; the reaſon aſſigned was that time might be given for reſtoring the finances of the country We have therefore reaſon to expect that this able miniſter now comes in with a ſimilar ſtipulation, and of cource that we are very far from a war."

To Valetudinarians and others, the following method of making coffee for breakfaſt is earneſtly recommended as a moſt wholeſome and pleaſant jentacular, beverage, firſt ordered by an able phyſician.—Let one ounce of freſh ground coffee be put into a clean coffee pot, or other proper veſſel well tinned; pour a pint and a quarter of boiling water upon it; ſet it on the fire, let it boil thoroughly, and afterwards put by to ſettle: This ſhould be done on the preceding night; and on the following morning pour off the clear liquor, add to it one point of new milk; ſet it again over the fire, but don't let it boil Sweetened to every perſon's taſte, coffee thus made, is a moſt wholeſome and agreeable breakfaſt, Summer or winter with toaſt, bread and butter, ruſks biſcuit, &c. This proceſs takes off that raw, acidous and aſtringent quality of the coffee, which makes it often diſagree with weak ſtomachs. It ſhould not be drank too warm.

A gentleman of the firſt fortune in the kingdom, after a variety of medical applications in vain, was reſtored to his health by applying to the above beverage morning and afternoon.

There are in Ruſſia two very conſiderable trains of artillery, one of them is placed in the Ukraine, frontier to the Tartars and Turks, the other on this ſide of the empire, within reach of new conqueſts. The fortified places are beſides abundantly provided with cannon, and each battalion has two field pieces and a mortar In 1740, they could reckon in Ruſſia, 20,000 pieces of cannon, and that number has ſince greatly increaſed. The matroſſes are as brave a body of men as they are fine in appearance, their uniform is red and black, with gold button holes. It is to a Scotchman named Bruce that the empire is indebted for the good order which now reigns in the artillery, and the ſchools of fortification.

Sept. 18. The King of Sweden made a promotion of ſea and land officers in Finland, on the return of the Duke of Sudermania's ſquadron to Helſingfors, after their engagement with the Ruſſian fleet: His Majeſty alſo ordered a monument to be raiſed to the memory of Count Horn, who was killed in the action

Great heroiſm is expected from the King of Sweden. Secrecy, diſpatch, vigour, valour, and wiſdom, are his known characteriſtics. Were he at the head of the Turkiſh army, with twenty thouſand beſides of his own countrymen, there is not a doubt but he would foil both Joſeph and the Empreſs. His rapidity and his ſecrecy pronounce him to have much of that heroic enthuſiaſm which Charles XII. poſſeſſed. Something, therefore, bold and deciſive, may ſoon be hoped from ſuch an enterpriſing and political General.

Guſtavus Adolphus, the great King of Sweden, from whom the preſent reigning Monarch is deſcended, was killed in battle on the 6th of November, 1632.

The troubles in the Low Countries, continue to proceed in ſuch exceſſes, that the Emperor has thought fit to publiſh an ordinance on the 11th inſt. declaring, that whoever ſhall in future be guilty of any ſedition, ſhall be condemned to the utmoſt rigour of the law, without hope of mercy.

September 16. The Empreſs of Ruſſia moſt dearly repents of her armed neutrality—great as ſhe is, ſhe over ſhot the mark when ſhe gave umbrage to this country; and it is a pleaſure to every Engliſhman to behold her in her preſent ſituation, from which there ſeems very little hope of her being extricated without much ſhame, and much loſs of men, money and territory. She has met in the patriotic King of Sweden, an enemy ſhe little expected—a moſt formidable and brave foe; who will diſpute every battle inch by inch.

Whatever may be the iſſue of the campaign between the Ruſſians and Turks, no one will ſay that the latter have been wanting in activity and courage. Their naval loſſes are repairing with much diligence, and another fleet is nearly ready to put to ſea, to the number of four ſhips of the line and eleven frigates.

Nothing is now more probable than that the whole North of Europe will be at war before next ſummer. A Britiſh ſubject, who commanded a regiment of foot in the ſervice of the King and republic of Poland, has, in a letter to his brother in London, aſſured him that the ſyſtem of neutrality hitherto obſerved by Poland, will terminate immediatly upon the meeting of the Diet, which will ſhortly take place. He ſays, that it is the opinion of the principle men in the republic, that the Poliſh forces, which are to be increaſed by the Diet, will act in conjunction with the Turks, the Swedes, and Pruſſians, againſt the Imperial Confederacy, in the hope of being able to riſque from Auſtria and Ruſſia, the fine provinces which thoſe powers tore from Poland, without ſo much as a pretext for ſo glaring an inſtance of injuſtice and rapacity.

Sept. 16. Letters from Cadiz mention, that Commodore Croſby's ſquadron had blocked up ſeveral ſhips of war belonging to the Emperor of Morocco in the ports of Tetuan and Larache, and that a Mooriſh xebeck, carrying 14 guns, and 140 men, had been taken in the gut by an Engliſh frigate, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Emperor of Morocco's declaration of war againſt the Court of Great-Britain, makes as little ſtir on the Stock-Exchange, to uſe the language of Shakeſpeare, "as if his mother's cat had kittened."

DUBLIN, Auguſt 23.

LORD Trimbleſton has now in his poſſeſſion a flower, called the Roſe of Jaricho, which has been in his family theſe ſeventy years and upwards; it is to all appearance dry and withered, and is kept careleſsly in a drawer; however let it be put into a glaſs of cold water at any time, and in the ſpace of two hours and a quarter, it will blow out in full bloom, to the ſize of the mould of a hat, bearing the moſt beautiful variegated leaves and berries that ever were beheld; when in bloom, it is of a dark reddiſh colour.

Saturday afternoon a proclamation was iſſued by the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, ſtrictly forbidding the journeymen of the different corporations from preambulating the franchiſes of this city on this day, and cautioning all peaceable and induſtrious citizens from attending or by any means countenancing the ſame, and recommending all maſters to keep their ſervants and apprentices at home, leſt the innocent ſhould ſuffer with the guilty, it being the determined reſolution of the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, to apprehend and puniſh to the utmoſt rigour of the law, all ſuch as ſhall be found offending; and informing the public, that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant had given orders to have the proclamation ſupported in the fulleſt extent.

Should the journeymen of the different corporations perſevere in their intentions to preambulate the franchiſes this day, the conſequences, it is apprehended, may be very ſerious, as the magiſtrates are determined to oppoſe them in their deſign; and for that purpoſe parties of the police and the military are to be ſtationed in different parts of the city, in order to enforce a compliance with the proclamation iſſued by the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Oct. 18.

WE hear from Glouceſter, that on Thurſday laſt, nearly thirty young ladies, inſpired with love of induſtry aſſembled at the houſe of Captain Philemon Haſkel, for the praiſe-worthy purpoſe of a Federal Spinning Match, when to their honor their ſpirited exertion produced 99 ſkeins of excellent yarn—practically declaring, they neither laboured in vain or ſpent their ſtrength for nought. The day thus induſtriouſly concluded, finiſhed not the harmony of their federalism; in the evening, to crown the pleaſure of the day with additional company, they regaled with an agreeable dance, and, at a modeſt hour, parted in love and friendſhip, with hearts as convivial as they met, leaving others to admire their female patriotiſm, and to go and do likewiſe

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

BY a veſſel arrived on Monday laſt from Shelbourne, we hear, that Captain Bennifon, from St. John's, who ſailed about the 3d of October, for this port, was ſpoke with by two veſſels at ſea after the ſtorm of the 18th. in great diſtreſs, having nothing ſtanding but the bowſprit, in want of proviſions, and having 70 ſouls on board, among which, it is ſaid there were 35 women and children; the veſſel who ſpoke with him by reaſon of their having ſuffered in the above ſtorm, were unable to give him any relief; the veſſel was driven on the ocean a mere wreck, and without providential interference, the fate of theſe unhappy perſons muſt be diſtreſſing beyond diſcription.

Extract of a letter from Waterford, (Ireland) Aug. 6.

"Arrived the Prince of Wales Captain Shepard, from Boſton, after being out nine weeks. She was ſtopped by an Algerine corſair, who took out ſix barrels of pork, and four of beef, being rather ſhort of proviſion"

A Melancholy Scene.

The ſituation of Mr James Hunt, a reſpectable citizen, is ſo aggravatedly diſtreſſing, that the public ſeem to claim ſome account of it; we, however, ſhall not preſume to deſcribe the humane ſenſations even of the moſt obdurate, on the hearing of this heart-rending catraſtrophe.—About three weeks ago the daughter of Mr Hunt was taken ill; it was ſoon diſcovered that ſhe had the meazles, and ſhe was treated in conſequence by ſkilful phyſicians; but the diſtemper grew ſo violent, that the utmoſt ſkill of ſeveral gentlemen of the faculty was baffled and the innocent patient expired in agonies. Mrs. Hunt and two other of her children were ſoon after ſeized with the ſame diſorder, and in a day or two her other child, which compriſed the whole family, the afflicted huſband and father only excepted The utmoſt attention was paid to them by four or five Doctors, whoſe joint preſcriptions did not in the leaſt abate the fury of the diſtemper; and in the courſe of 18 days Mr. Hunt was bereft of his wife and all his children, being one daughter and three ſons. It ought not to be omitted, that Mr. Hunt bears theſe inexpreſſible afflictions with a truly chriſtian fortitude.

"Heaven gives us friends," &c.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.

A SPONTANEOUS kernal of corn in New-London the laſt ſeaſon, grew to ſuch perfection that, without hilling, it bore 2051 good kernals of the large white Long-Iſland corn, on ten ears.

One day laſt week a man in the market place in this town, eat 3 pounds of cheeſe and eight pence worth of gingerbread, which excited riſibility from a great number of people.

Captain Chaſe, who arrived here yeſterday from l'Orient, confirms the account brought by Captain Blunt, of the termination of the commotions in France. He further adds, that the populace in Paris, among other demonſtrations of joy, occaſioned by the change of the Miniſtry, burnt the effigy of the former Miniſter, The military were ordered out to prevent the tumultuous proceedings of the populace, but ſuch was their enthuſiaſm, that notwithſtanding the guards fired on and killed numbers of them, they did not diſperſe until they had fully teſtified their abhorrence of the former Miniſtry, and their warm approbation of the choice, of their favourite, Mr. Neckar.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.

MONDAY evening and Tuesday morning the wind was so violent from the south east, as to occasion a very heavy swell in the Delaware, by which many of the shipping and small crafts of this city received considerable damage.—A sloop at the Drawbridge and an oyster-boat near it, were so much injured that they sunk; and we fear some lives may have been lost in this storm.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam, to his friend in this town, dated July 21.

"THERE is no public news but disagreeable; every day affords scenes of horror, and things unheard of in former times. Scarcely a day passes, but some patriot or other is killed or beaten unmercifully by the Prince's friends. A receiver of the public taxes, during the last contest, who had acted according to the orders then given him by the magistrates, is now sentenced to be publicly whipped and branded, and afterwards confined for seven years in the work-house, to earn his support by hard labour The reports concerning the assistance we are to expect from France are various, and little to be depended upon; the minister at the Court of Brussels (Mr. Hop) has, however, informed their High Mightinesses, that a large body of French troops were encamped so near to the frontiers of the Republic, that it could march in within 36 hours—The widow of the late King of Prussia, who claims the crown, disapproves of every thing the present King has done in favour of the Prince of Orange She is influenced (it is said) by Prince Henry of Prussia, who resides at present at the Court of Versailles.—A thousand such like reports are circulating every hour of the day The French Ambassador, Mons de St. Priest, has again called upon the States of Holland for satisfaction for an insult done him, during the late troubles (which the states refuse, under pretences too childish to be mentioned) in a manner so firm and so positive, that it will puzzle the states how to answer it. The same Ambassador left the Hague last week, pretending to go to Lotharinge to use the bath, for the recovery of his health; but it is generally supposed that he has moved from political reasons—Our public prints are not worth reading; they are always full of speeches to the honour of the House of Orange; while all that is in favour of the patriots is prohibited When a patriot is insulted in the streets, he can have no satisfaction by law; but, when a patriot disputes with an Orange-man, he feels the severity of the law, by whipping, branding, and imprisonment."

RICHMOND, November 27.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, September 13.

"THIS city is in the utmost consternation on account of the death of our Prince, the heir apparent to the crown of Portugal, who died the day before yesterday, aged 27 years and some months. With him have flown those brilliant hopes of future political happiness, which the enlightened Patriots of the kingdom expected to enjoy from the æra of his accession to the throne."

Within a fortnight past the weather has been exceedingly changeable. Quick transitions from hot to cold have proved favourable to the gentlemen of the mortar, and their respectable fraternity of applicants, to the partial unhappiness of many individuals.

The Hector, Captain Chevers, arrived at New York, spoke the ship Termagant, Captain Wallace, from Norfolk, Virginia, bound to London, 7 days out, lat 40. 50 long 60. 00. all well.

Arrived at Dover, the Nancy, Guy, from Virginia.

At Gravesend, Four Friends, Gowlet, from New-York.

At Morlaix, Queen of France, Richards, from Virginia.

At Dartmouth, Ann, Collins, from South-Carolina.

At Clyde, Helena, Dunlop, from North-Carolina.

Arrived at Bristol, the Lively, Clark, from New-York. Sailed, the Industry, Allen, for Baltimore; the Birmingham, Kerr, for Philadelphia, and the Maria and Eliza, Blunt, for Boston.

Arrived at New-York, his Britannic Majesty's packet Tankerville, Captain Bell, in 54 days from Falmouth. Also, the Union, Waldegrave, from Lisbon, and Jenny, Martin, from Glasgow.

At Kingston, Jamaica, brig Loyal Ann, M'Kay, from Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Mary & Anne, Priestman, Liverpool.
Liconteul, Limburne, Bourdeaux.
Abigail, Bacchus, Boston.
Grand Duke, Pollard, London.
Heartly, Watson, Liverpool
Brig Betsey, Colley, London
Kitty & Nancy, Miller, Jamaica.
Favorite Betsey, Kevin, Hamburg.
Sloop Venus, Morgan, Philadelphia.
Commerce, Wainwright, Turks-Island.
Federal Packet, Clowser, Philadelphia.
Endeavour, Timpson, Charlestown.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Eagle, Graines, Port-au-Prince.
Louisa, Marshall, Antigua.

Sunday last departed this life, Captain HUMPHREY HARWOOD, of Williamsburg; after a long and painful illness. It may be justly said, he was a useful citizen, and an upright honest man. He has left a disconsolate widow, and six hopeless children to bewail their loss.

☞ *For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,——The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr.* T. Greene, printer, *Fredericksburg, Mr.* John Grammar, *Petersburg. Mr.* John Driver, *Suffolk. Mr.* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Smith, *Portsmouth. Mr.* Robert Nicolson, *Williamsburg. Mr.* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

VIRGINIA, to wit:

By the Honorable BEVERLEY RANDOLPH, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly did, by their resolution of the 19th and 22d of the present month, require the Executive to notify the times and places for appointing electors to choose a President, and for choosing representatives to serve this state in Congress: I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby making known to all persons whom it may concern, that the time for appointing electors to choose a President is fixed to be on the first Wednesday in January next, and the time for choosing Representatives on the second day of February next; and that the places appointed for holding the said elections are the Court-houses of the several counties.

Given under my hand as Lieutenant-Governor, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 25th day of November, 1788

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH.

[The Printers in this state are requested to publish the foregoing in their respective newspapers, for three weeks successively.]

At a Court of Admiralty held at the CAPITOL in Williamsburg, the 17th day of October, 1788.

RETURN being made on the citation issued in the suit commenced in this court by Michael James and Vincent Gray, against the schooner Surprise; that the master or owner of the said vessel was not found, and no person appearing to claim. It is ordered that publication be made three times in the Virginia Gazette, that the libel be taken for confessed, unless the party interested shall appear and shew cause to the contrary on the 16th day of December next.

(A Copy)
WILLIAM RUSSELL, Register.

RICHMOND, Nov 26, 1788.

A PERSON who has been many years employed in PUBLIC SCHOOLS and as a PRIVATE TUTOR, wishes to be engaged in either capacity, to teach the English Language Gramatically, Writing and Arithmetic, within fifty miles of this city.——For particulars inquire at the Printing-Office; where specimens of his hand writing may be seen

THIS WEEK
Will be Published.
RICHMOND GARDEN,
A POEM.

Dedicated to his Excellency EDMUND RANDOLPH, *Esq;*
Written by an inhabitant of RICHMOND IN VIRGINIA.
PRICE *One Quarter of a Dollar.*

RICHMOND:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,
And sold by Messrs. NICOLSON, DAVIS, & DIXON, Printers in Richmond, and may be had, at the several adjacent towns, as a future advertisement will specify.

NOTICE

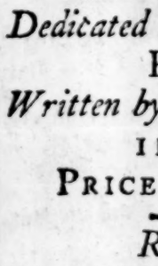
THAT all persons having just demands against the estate of JOHN CRAWLEY, late of James City county, near Williamsburg, dec are desired to make them known immediately;—likewise all those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

SAMUEL, THOMAS, GRACIE, and ELIZABETH TARRY'S, all of the county of Mecklenburg, legatees, are desired to attend, on or before the first day of December next.

ELIZABETH CRAWLEY, Executrix.
JAMES CITY county, Nov. 7, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Run away from the subscriber in Hanover county, about the 1st of September, a negro man by the name of



TOM,

Formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Richardson, in the lower end of Hanover, where it is likely he has gone, or to some of the brothers of that name in the upper end of the county, and perhaps may be kept concealed by some of their negroes. Whoever delivers the said negro, shall receive the above reward, or a sum proportionable, for information where he may be had.

Wm. JONES.

NOVEMBER 6, 1788

HAMPDEN SYDNEY,
OCTOBER 20, 1788.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the College in July, it was agreed that the President should be allowed to reside at the distance of three miles from the College, to visit the masters and students three times in each week, and to take the personal charge of the senior class only. Mr. Drury Lacy was appointed to act as Vice-President; and he is to be assisted by Mr. David Wiley, a graduate from the College of Nassau-Hall in Princeton, New-Jersey. The whole expence of a student at Hampden Sydney, is 24l. per annum; of which 14l. is to be paid in advance in November, for the winter session; and 10l in June, for the summer session.

HUGH PATTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A very large ASSORTMENT *of*

GOODS,

Which are now selling low for CASH, TOBACCO, or WHEAT, wholesale or retail.

GROCERIES.

Madeira Wine.	*Molasses.*
Port Wines.	*Mould Candles.*
Sugar.	*Rum, &c. &c.*

TEAS?

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A large ASSORTMENT *of the*

BEST TEAS,

Of the last Importation from INDIA,
Which I will sell wholesale or retail.

☞ *Cash given for all kinds of* PUBLIC SECURITIES.

HUGH PATTON.

NOVEMBER 10, 1788

INFORMATION is hereby given to gentlemen in the Mercantile line, that according to an act of Assembly passed at the session of October, 1787, all bonds taken by naval officers for the payment of duties after the twentieth of January last, are when lodged with me subject to judgment without any previous notice

L. WOOD, Jun. Sol.

RICHMOND, *Solicitor's Office,*
November 14, 1788.

For Sale,

SEVERAL very valuable lots and houses in the city of Richmond, for which cash, public securities, lands and slaves, or approved bonds will be taken in payment. To those inclining to buy the property will be shewn by applying to GEORGE FLEMING.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1788.

To be Let,

TO THE LOWEST BIDDER,

On Monday, the 8th of December next, at Louisa courthouse, being court day,

THE BUILDING OF A

STONE PRISON.

JAMES POINDEXTER, D. S.

HENRY HALEWOOD,
Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public, that he has rented a part of the shop occupied by Messrs. WM. & GEORGE RICHARDSON, wherein he proposes to carry on his business in all its various branches, and humbly solicits their encouragement and support, which he will endeavour to merit by every attention to the interest of those who are pleased to favour him with their commands.

RICHMOND, October 1, 1788.

TAKEN up in Amelia county, near Paulin Anderson's store, a bay MARE, about 4 feet 8 inches high, about 13 or 14 years old, some saddle spots, branded on the near shoulder I C, had on an old shoe on one of her fore feet, a scar across the breast as if done by working in a carriage. Appraised to 81.

Wm. BUTLER.

POETRY.

VERSES Addreſs to Miſs.——

I.

RETURN faireſt Nancy and fly to my arms,
Thy abſence creates in my boſom alarms,
That ſome roving ſwain may be tempted to love,
And you, deareſt Nancy, his ſuit to approve.

II.

No more the ſoft flute can invite me to play,
Each muſical piece I have quite thrown away;
No more the bright ſun I with rapture behold,
When he ſets in the weſt, in his mantle of gold.

III.

How dull is the eye now my charmer is fled,
How diſmal the darkneſs around that is ſpread;
But when preſent your preſence diſpels the ſad ray,
And night then to me is more welcome than day.

ANECDOTES.

TWO thieves whoſe father had been lately hanged, had very ſlily ſtolen a pig from a man named Travers, who being no leſs cunning than they, had recovered it again; upon which one of the thieves ſtriped himſelf of all his clothes but his ſhirt, and with an handkerchief made a kind of womans night cap, and ſo accoutred ran in full ſpeed by another way to Travers's houſe, for whom he waited at the door. When he ſaw him coming, he went up to him as if he had been his wife, and counterfeited her voice, aſked him "if he had recovered his pig?" "Yes, I have it," anſwered Travers—"Well give it to me, ſaid his pretended wife, I will carry it in, and do you run quickly to the ſtable, I heard a noiſe, and fear that the thieves have broken into it." Upon which Travers, thinking it was his wife, put the pig immediately on the thief's ſhoulders, and went to walk his round; but he ſoon perceived the trick they had played upon him; and, not willing to looſe his pig, followed them into the neighbouring wood, where they had retired, and were already making a fire to roaſt it. There he pulled all his cloaths off, climbed up an oak, and put himſelf in a poſture of a man hanging up; when he ſaw them much taken up about the fire, he exclaimed as loud as he could, "Wretched raſcals, you will end your lives as I have." The thieves being terrified, and thinking it was their father, took directly to their heels, and left Travers in poſſeſſion of his pig.

LEWIS XII king of France had a very weak thin voice, but being very fond of muſick, he requeſted Iodocus Pratenſis, the precentor of his choir, to frame a compoſition, in which he alone might ſing a part. The Precentor knowing the king to be abſolutely ignorant of muſic, was at firſt aſtoniſhed at this requeſt, but after a little conſideration promiſed that he would comply with it. Accordingly he ſet himſelf to ſtudy, and the next day, when the king after dinner according to his wanted cuſtom, called for ſome ſongs, the precentor immediately produced a compoſition, which being a canon contrived for two boys, might be ſung without overpowering the weak voice of the king. The compoſer had ſo ordered it, that the king's part ſhould be one holding note, in a pitch proper for a contratenor, for that was the king's voice. Nor was he inattentive to other particulars, for he contrived his own part, which was the baſs, in ſuch a manner, that every other he ſung was an octave to that of the king, which prevented his Majeſty from deviating from that ſingle note which he was to intonate. The king was much pleaſed with the ingenuity of the contrivance and rewarded the compoſer.

To be Sold,

At GREENSPRING, *near Williamſburg, on Tueſday the* 16*th of December, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the*

Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture,

Conſiſting of a great many valuable articles, ſome of them new.

Three PIPES of

MADEIRA WINE,

Of excellent quality; one of them 7 years old.

Five CASES of

BEST CLARET.

Fifty bottles in a caſe.

A hogſhead of fine JAMAICA Spirits, and ſome old BRANDY, *&c. &c.*

Twelve months credit will be given for all ſums above 5l upon bond with good ſecurity.

Williamſburg, Nov 3, 1788.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to this preſent General Aſſembly, to enable Sir JOHN PEYTON, to make deeds to a tract of land on North river, ſold by Mordeca Throckmorton, of Glouceſter county, before his death.

At NORFOLK, For LIVERPOOL,

THE GOOD BRIG

KITTY,

JOHN HUSTON, Maſter.

BURTHEN 190 hogſheads of tobacco, will take in freight to the addreſs of Meſſrs. CROSBIE and GREENWOOD, at the low freight of 6l. ſterling per ton of four hogſheads, delivered along ſide.

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has Imported,

IN THE *KITTY*,

And other VESSELS,

An extenſive ASSORTMENT of

WOOLENS, &c.

Which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms

For CASH, or CROP TOBACCO.

NORFOLK, November 3, 1788.

To be Sold,

Or RENTED,

At Newcaſtle, on the 15th of December next,

The PLANTATION

That formerly belonged to Tiplady Charles,

In Blackwell's Neck, near the PIPING-TREE.

There is upwards of 100 acres, with a good dwelling-houſe and other out-houſes, and a ſmall orchard; the land is well known to be exceeding good for grain. The terms will be made known on that day by

RICHARD STEWART.

OCTOBER 23, 1788.

WRIGHT SOUTHGATE,

HAS IMPORTED

BY THE SHIPS ARRIVED THIS FALL,

THE *FOLLOWING*

GOODS,

And now OPENING *at the firſt* BRICK HOUSE *from the* BRIDGE, *viz.*

WOOLEN Drapery, from the beſt ſuperfine Broad Cloths to Seconds, Middle Prices, Plains and Cotton.

Linen Drapery, Iriſh Linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings with the beſt German and Britiſh Oznaburgs.

Silk Mercery of Brocades, Mantuas, Luſtrings, Modes, Perſians, Sarſnets, and Rich Satins.

Callicoes and Chintzes, (a variety) of neat and elegant patterns.

Ladies and Gentlemen's beſt beaver and other hats.

Haberdaſhery, in all its various branches.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Great-Coats and other ready made Cloathes.

Books of various kinds, for the inſtruction and improvement of Youth.

Jewellery and Hard-Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery; Japanned Ware, with the beſt double-blocktin Sauce Pans, and Stew Pans, and a varicty of other Articles not enumerated.

☞ The above GOODS are freſh from the manufacturers, well laid in, and will be ſold at ſuch prices as will be thought reaſonable for READY MONEY, TOBACCO, GINSANG, BEES WAX, or PUBLIC SECURITIES, at their current value.

RICHMOND, October 25, 1788.

To be Sold,

Or exchanged for property in England;

A Tract of LAND,

In PRINCE GEORGE county,

Upon James river oppoſite to Weſtover; about 12 miles from Peterſburg, and known by the name of

DUCHY HILL.

There is no houſes upon it, but a moſt deſirable ſituation for one; about twenty five acres of MEADOW GROUND, an excellent APPLE ORCHARD, and as good a FISHERY as any upon the river.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe or give property in England for the above mentioned tract of land, will pleaſe apply to Mr. WILLIAM SHERMER, of Richmond, or the ſubſcriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Hanover-Town, June 24, 1788.

SERAFINO FORMICOLA,

MOST reſpectfully informs the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from his former ſituation near the bridge, to a large and commodious houſe on Shockoe-Hill, deſignated by the ſign of ST TAMANY, on the main ſtreet, within two hundred yards of the Capitol. He has provided himſelf with a large and convenient ſtable, with the beſt of provender for horſes, and good hoſtlers to attend them.

S. FORMICOLA, with much gratitude, embraces this opportunity of returning his thanks to thoſe who have hitherto been pleaſed to honour him with their company, and he flatters himſelf, as he is now much better eſtabliſhed than he ever was, ſince he has been in the public line, that ſhould he ſtill receive a continuance of the favours of his friends and the public, he ſhall be happy enough to give general ſatisfaction; to the attainment of which object, his beſt endeavours will be unremittedly pointed.

RICHMOND, October 27, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houſes above the courthouſe,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the firſt after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, Liſt of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and alſo a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces, Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening throughout the year, Recipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poiſoning any one, for curing Muſty Wine caſks, an infalliable remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.——A true ſtory of a Generous Cardinal, a maid ſervant who was unjuſtly executed at Paris, and afterwards reſtored to life, a ſingular hiſtory of a Peaſant of Syria, a ſtory of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.